GENTLEMEN: I closed my last letter by speakng of the impure sources from which the London Times draws what it calls its French Correspondence. I will now give you some more particular details on this subject. Your correspondent from Constantinople who has left the most delight-ful and honorable recollections on the banks of the Seine as well as those of the Tiber, has very justly remarked in one of her letters that Louis Bonaparte had built everything in his position on the fear of Socialism. The principal architects which he used for this object have been the Conmore than any other, has undertaken the scandalous, or rather the calumnions chronicles of Socialandre de St. Chéron, the son in law of Bazard.— M. de St. Chéron was converted to Catholicism under respectable influences, I admit; but this by no means involves the necessity of taking part in the necessity of denying the economical doctrines of Socialism, which are in perfect accordance with the doctrines of the Church. The Patric has also for one of its editors M. Joseph Garnier, who has gained a reputation as an Economist in connection with the Guillaumin publishing establishment, and who found bimself, I know not how, the French Secretary of the Peace Congress, this could only alienate from that Assembly—which was apparently disposed to make recruits of the most popuevery one in France who had the slightest sympathy with the masses, or any conception of the future awaiting that country, so difficult of com-prehension. But it is not so much Messrs. de St. Chéron and Garnier, who are responsible for the M. Carlier, Prefect of Police. This brother-in-law of M. Carlier, who is a merchant in the Rne des Jeuneurs, is in intimate relation with M₂ de Lamarre, a banker and proprietor of the Patric. It is the brother or the brother in law of M. Carlier, who transmits to M. de Lamarre all the Police reports that are communicated to the Patric.—Now the pretended correspondence of $The\ Times$ on the pretended secret details of Socialism, are nothing but translations from the Patrie or the Assemblic Nationale, which draw from the same sources. Thus it is from the Police of a Govern-

and also on what you call self-reliance.

With education comes the true liberty of the press, and under the new economical principle discovered by modern science, "association, the combination of interests, of forces, of values, regulated by a judicious arbitration," nothing is more easy to accomplish not only without revolution, but by putting an end to all revolutions. Nothing is more easy to accomplish than the emancipation of the laborer, provided the laborer has good sense and self-reliance, and that he is able to withdraw himself from the influence of provocative elements, henceforth the sole resource of the spirit of darkness, of obscurantism and of oppression.

of darkness, of obscurantism and of oppression.

England is the true ground on which industry must operate as an instrument of the new social organization. Seconded by religion, or rather directed and regulated by the religious spirit, in-

dustry can do everything.

Thanks to Heaven, it is making as great pro Tranks to treaven, it is making as great progress in this direction as in the bad direction which I spoke of just now. But the diabolical spirit of the European reaction has penetrated into England at the same time with the revolutionary spirit. And this spirit of European reaction operates by provocation, by exaggeration of all liberal and democratic principles, and by the sophistication of Socialism through its alliance with the doctrines of destruction.

Socialism through its limited with the docerness of destruction.

You may be certain that I am not mistaken when I assert the presence of agents of the Austrian and Russian police, who make one with the police of the reaction in France, even in the bosom of the Socialists and of the fraternal democrats in Evaluat. The object of their effects on the one. gland. The object of their efforts on the one hand, is to agitate England herself, in order to check the increasing ascendancy which she has gained by the force of events, by drawing toward her all the capital of Europe in its present state of disturbance. On the other hand they wish to

alarm England with the presence of the refugees, and force her into measures of expulsion. Even on the testimony of *The Times*, these measures will be refused. But there is a more measures will be refused. But there is a more efficacious antidote against the real dangers which I have myself pointed out, and against the factitions terrors and conspiracies fabricated by the police. This is to be found in the progress of true Socialism, of organic and pacific Socialism allied to religion, not to the vague reveries of religious philosophism, not to the sour and even acrid, but altogether barren, satellites of the sectarian spirit, but to positive and practical religion.

spirit, but to positive and practical religion.
Extraordinary thing! It is the ministers of the
Established Church who stand at the head of
Labor Reform, and who come, with the Bible and
Prayer-Book, to vindicate Association, Fraternal
Cooperation, as the only principle whose action

produced a tremendoms sensation, especially among the Bonomists of the old school. They are perfectly furious at it. Not being able to demand the head of Mr. Kingsley, they have sworm to exterminate him by every possible method. The Daily Nees has commenced the attack. But all these blows recoil upon themselves. They accomplish nothing by these furious assaults but the ruin of their cwn popularity. The public as longer listen to them.

I break off these details in order to have time to say something of Prance. The crisis certainly seems neur at hand. Lonis Bonaparte will not wait for 1852. He wishes to profit by the disorder in the ranks of the Legitimist party introduced by the letter of M. de Barthelemy, the officialded faration of the wishes of Henry V. He also wishes to profit by the disorder in the ranks of the Democratic Socialist party, occasioned by the Constitution, Since his roturn from the Departments, he has devoted all his attention to the camp at Versailles, where he every day places new regiments. It is said that he is on terms of the camptal and the cheer of the Constitution, and a decembral Presidency. The favorable journals also announce that M. Berryer, Prime Minister elect of Henry V. approves this arrangement, and that he has advised the exercise of patience to his legitimate King. Patience is, in fact, the only policy which he could adopt, after M. Barthelemy's public manifesto in his name. The discussion called forth between M. de la Rochejacquelin and the other legitimist organs is very curious. I will not enter upon it to-day.

The manifesto declares the principle of Royalty, of Divine Right in allist energy. If this principle is combined with the vote of the taxes with the liberty of speech and of the pression in t

any case.

Henry V. and the Right Divine, the Count de Paris and the Constitutional Bourgeoise Monarchy. Napoleon with the Decennial Presidency, or even hetter—all this, in my view, is of no importance. They are ephemeral combinations doomed to destroy each other. The European question today, and the French question especially, is a religious and industrial question—a social question. I can easily demonstrate to you that all the possible combinations of the party of order, even if the three aspirants were agreed, are powerless, essentially and hopelessly powerless.

It is none the less important that the facts should be known and declared. The facts are that Napoleon has amonanced that if the Assembly refuses to him the prolongation of power, he will make a quiet appeal to the sovereignty of the whole people. These are the facts, make of them what you can. I do not and caunot take any interest in them.

There is nothing new in Holstein, except that

Assemblic Motionole, which the way from the superior of the Assembly Kontonole, which there were the superior of the power of the power of the superior of the power of the superior of the power of the superior of the power of

to die in defense of their freedom. We were visited last Winter by a couple of Virginians in search of their stray property, but the place was too hot for them, and they were apparently glad to make their escape with whole skins. A large number of the people rushed to the streets with the ery of 'kidnappers' upon their lips, and the hunters soon discovered that public scantiment here was strongly opposed to the 'chase,' when human beings were the 'game.

Several meetings have been held here to consider the new law, and the fluty our citizens owe to the fugitives yet remaining in our midst, or who may hearafter come among us. Last evening there was a large assembly in the Second Baptist Church, when after speeches from several maividuals, the following resolutions were almost unanimously adopted. I believe they express the sentiments of at least seven-tenths of our citizens of all parties, while of the other three tenths, not one can be found who will not avow hostility to the law, and a determination to aid in procuring its repeal. The slave catchers will find little encouragement here, and I doubt if a slave could be taken out of the place, without bloodshed. But to the resolutions.

taken out of the place, without bloodshed. But to the resolutions.

The people of Salem, Golumbiana Co., Ohio, assembled without distinction of sect or party, to examine the law recently enacted by Congress for the reclamation of fugitive slaves, do adopt the following Resolutions as an expression of their sentiments, and begings at this monumions crisis, in the history of our country, viz.—

1. Resolved. That the law in question, whether in accordance with, or in opposition to the Constitution of the United States, is a pulpable intringement of the great principles contained in the Declaration of Independence; a gross vicinition of the Eight and The Pechanal Law of God written upon the best's of its children, and illustrated in the file and precepts of Jesus Christ; an outrage upon our common luminarity, and a lifely upon the professions of the People, as a Republican and Christian nation.

2. Resolved, That netther Constitutional compromises and requirements, fron the threats of slaveholders to dissolve the Compact of Political Union, can afford any ground of unsilication to Congress for enacting, to the Precident for supporting such a law; that before God it is null and road, and not not worthy of our respect and obtolence than an exact from satan himself.

3. Resolved, That bedefined to such a law is rebellion against the God of Liberty and Love, and that whoever disk, whether as a margistrate, differ, or citizen, in enforcing the discovery of the bearing of the decrees of the course of the proper of the supporting of the decrees of the supporting of the decrees of an enemy of the human race, a criminal of the decrees day, it follows for even a Reventican Nation, it could no more obey or sanction or event wends of the support of the

gem and spoils, and to be ranked with Benedick Arnold and Judas Iscariot.

4. Resolved, That if this were a Christian or even a Republican Nation, it could no more obey or sanction such a law, or remain quiescent under its operation, than it could engage in prizey upon the high seas, or the wholesale slaughter of the weak and defenseless; and that if the People do not as one cry out against it, and shriek with horror in contemplation of the gigantic villany it is intended to consummate, they will deserve to be branded as Atbests, and to be visited with the reproach and scorn of the friends of God and Humanity hirouphout the world.

5. Resolved, Than we hereby record our solemn determination, in the face of impending lines and imprisonments, to bearken to the voice of God rather than to the unrighteous edicts of man; to feed, clothe and shelter the hunted furtive from slavery, and add him by all rightful means within our power to escape the grasp of his tyrant pursuer, as in an exchange of circumstances, we should wish him to do for us.

6. Resolved. That if there be found in our midst one being

for us.

6. Resolved, That if there be found in our midst one being in human form vild and degraded enough to accept the office of Commissioner or Marshal under the slave-catching law, he will deserve to be branded with a mark of infamy as indelible as that of Gain.

7. Resolved, That we heartily rejoice in view of the numerous indications that the People of the Northern States will not obey the law, but will trample it under their feet as an

tarded his accession, allowing it to be possible in thus putting us in connection with Cleveland as

Your readers cannot have forgotten the Wo-men's Convention held in this place last Spring, and they may be interested in knowing that anospeaking of the Rights of Woman, I will add that I have just heard of the admission to the Cleveland Medical School of Mrs. Nancy E. Clark, now of Providence, formerly of Baltimore. She is a medical practitioner. J. Elizabeth Jones has been lecturing on the Reserve upon Anatomy and Physiology with great success. She has just finished a course of lectures here to a large class, and is about to visit Cleveland and Cincinnati. subjects, with good success, in the Southern part of the State.

OBSERVER.

The Fugitive Slave Law-Bounty Land Bill-

Reform Convention-Criminal Trials-Cape Charles-Attempt to Murder-Sword to

Con Riley.

Correspondence of The Tribune.

BALTIMORE, Monday Evening, Oct. 21.

The operation of the Fugitive Slave Law is The operation of the Fugitive Slave Law is closely watched by the ultra slaveholding politicians of the South. The disunionists are extremely anxious that the North shall nullify the law by refusing to carry out its provisions, in order that there may be the same capital on which to base speeches this Winter at Washington and carry out traitorous designs in the States. In Maryland this feeling exists to some extent among the shareholders of the small Counties on the eastern to nasten a conson between the North to e South, which will shake the stability of his tion. There is a storm portending, and every triot must rejoice if we withstand the fury of

Union. There is a storm portenning, and every patriet must rejoice if we withstand the fory of the blast.

Our Reform Convention meets on next Monday week, and is looked to with great interestly the friends of Progress throughout the State. If it be composed of the liberal minded men that it is supposed to be, there will be much good dose. But should an opposition be made to a compiler and thorough Reform, there will be a political revolution in Old Maryland that will astonish three out of the State who do not know the feeling that exists here on this subject. The Whigs have the control of its deliberations—on them will rest the burden of omission or commission. Never did the Whig party need the requisite of good judgment and iberal views more than at present.

Our City Court has been engaged for a week past with a case of attempted violence on a young German girl, the details of which have proved of great interest to a large crowd of loungers. It will probably be concluded to morrow. A black fellow named Harrod is to be tried this week for the murder of a white lad named. Watkins, by striking him on the head with a brick. The seven young men committed on Saturday on the charge of murdering Edmund Mitchell on the night of the Mayor's election, are still in fail, the Court refusing to admit any of them to ball.

The recent difficulties at Cape May, between the Southern visitors and the colored servants, have induced several wealthy Baltimoreans and Virginians to determine on making Cape Charles a rival to that resort, where the Southern chivalry can wash unpolluted by Northera air. I understand that it will be fitted up with great splendor, and that any amount of means will be forthcoming for that purpose. As some of the Southerners have resolved not to employ the vessels of Northerners, to wear their goods, to eat their produce, or to have any communication with them in the way of trade, they will no doubt resolve never to visit the North next, on any condition whatever, and to whip the first child that says "N

Northman, without a very strong expletive attached.

A colored man named Thomas Gross was arrested this morning for shooting George Cooke, also colored, with latent to kill. Cooke was not badly burt, and Gross was committed to answer.

A splendid sword has been prepared at the instance of the State of Maryland, to be presented to Brig. Gen. Bennet Riloy, U. S. A. for services performed in the war of 1812-14; Indian wars and Mexican wars. Gen. Riley has just returned from California, where he was Military Governor for a time, and is highly esteemed by the citizens of his native State—Maryland. His, is another instance of perseverence. In the war of 1812 he was a private—a shoemaker by trade—and not having money to pay his passage to Washington, he walked there and obtained his commission. He was sent to the northern lines, where he distinguished himself at the Block House, Lacall Mill, and Plattsburg. Since, his rise has been rapid, having the good fortune to participate in the Indian and Mexican wars.

There was quite a parade with our militry today, on the occasion of laying the corner stone of the "Wells and McComas Monument" at Ashland Square. Gov. Thomas officiated on the occasion. Wells and McComas were two apprentice boys who shot Gen. Ross at North Point in 1814, and were killed on the spot by the fire of a British plattoon.

Slave Case in PhiladelphinL-iberation of the Fugitive-Interference of the Friends. Correspondence of The Tribane.

of discord.

The black was now borne off by the crowd to
the lower part of the city, scarcely knowing
whether he was safe or not—and so ended this

Statements Corrected.
Philadelphia, Sunday, Oct. 29, 1250.
To the Editor of The Tribune:

error in regard to the collision between the police and the negroes, during the recent Fugitive Slave excitement in this city. It is a great mistake that the colored people were the aggressors, or enforce the new law if he had to require 1,000 men from the President, and wade through the

meated to the highlye, who started across the square at incredible speed, leaping the inclosure into Sixth st. followed by thousands of his friends, bearing the Police with them. In the street they were net by anofficer, who, supposing the man to be fleeing from justice, attempted to arrest him, but was defeated and beaten by the fugitive and his friends. The Police arrested a few of the colored men, who were severely bruised, and were subsequently bound over to answer the charge of resisting the officers.

The liberated man escaped, and left the city, but was followed by the authorities as far as Manyunk where they lost sight of him, he having gene to Germantown, where he was secreted and started to Canada the next morning. The pretext for pursuing him was assault upon the officer, but the object was probably to commit him to prison until his claimants could amend the error in their more educes. The law of Pennsylvania not allowing the jails to be used to detain furtive slaves, it was necessary to commit him under some other charge.

An immense concourse of colored people lingered

An immense concourse of colored people lingered about the vicinity of Sixth and South sis, notwith standing the efforts of Robert Purvis and others, who urged them to disperse; at length Mr Purvis suggested that they should go in a body to the residence of their long-tried and eloquent friend aid advocate, David Paul Brown, and thank him for his essential service in thus and many similar cases. They met Mr. Brown at his door, when Mr. Porvis, an behalf of the colored people of the Cay and County of Philadelphia, in a speech of great eloquence and power, expressed the sease of their obligation, to which Mr. Brown responded with evident emotion. The assembly then quietly

WATER CURE.

DR. SHEW'S WATER-CURE INSTI-

WATER-CURE.—Dr. T. L. NICH-OLS and Mrs.M.S. GOVE NICHOLS, 37 West-Twenty-second-8t. third house from Sixth-avenue. Con-sulptions from 10 to 2. Patients received for Board or DayTreatment, or visited at their residences. 05 lmos*

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GN WADDING. — The subscribers solve and sorthers been appointed by W. & C. ELEY of London, solve and sorthe sale of their SPORTING AMMUNITION have 8 received a full supply of their NEW CLOTH WADING, with chemically persurated edges, warranted superior any kind of Paper-wadding in use, and sold at the sair life.

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the age of 6 to 2 and gris from 6 to 12, at his residence, BERGER POINT, theories opposite New-Brighton.) Trums—which will include Board, Washing red Tuiton in all the elementary branches of a good. English Education— will range from \$50 to \$116 per annum. Music and French

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M. Hart, 6 Burling, allp; J. Currier, 191 Greenwich st; John
M. Fayari & Son, 23 Washington-st.; Henry Deluce, 35
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who may wish to patronise them, that their DANCING and
WALTZING CLASSES will commence on the 22d and
22d of October. Days of instruction; Tuesdays and Saturdays at 7j oclock, evening, for gentlemen; Wednesdays
and Saturdays at 12j, noon, for misses and masters: at 3j,
afternoon, for ladies, misses and masters: at 3d,
afternoon, for ladies, misses and pupils, every
fourth Friday, at 2j afternoon, of each mouth during the season. PRIVATE LESSONS can be had at any unoccupied
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Rev. GEO. PHIPPEN, Principals.

ole Imeeds A. R. PHIPPEN,

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studies at home, under the care of a teacher, and recite in
the academic classes, threeby securing the advantages and
avoiding the evils incident to public and private education.
The New York and Erie Railroad passes (involge Goshen,
enabling purents to visit their sons, centain six hours, and
return to the city daily. Circulars containing full particulars may be had at the beokstore of Mark II. Newman, 19
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and studies of the numb. Reference may be had to Rev. Terms, from \$100 to \$150 per year—according to the ages and studies of the pupils. Reference may be faid to Rev. T. H. Taylor, Rev. J. P. Thompson, Dr. Jared Linsly, Dr. T. C. Chalmers and Joseph Hoxle, Esq. SAMUEL ROBINSON, A. M. Principal, Gulfford, Com. Oct. 19, 1830.

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I to M. T. O. M. C. M. V. Fine-St. I. C. CHRS'CS ... I GERMAN are now forming ander the direction of Prof ADLER, and such geutlemen from the city as are desurous of studying that language, are respectfully invited to lein. Applications may be made at the UNIVERSITY BUILDINGS, No. 8, at 95 o'clock A.M. Olfs 2taw3re

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MONTAGUE HALL, Court-st. near A. LANNAY return their sincere thanks for the liberal eacouragement received last season, and have the honor respectfully to account their barriers and families, who may SERMAN LANGUAGE TAUGHT IN The German Language, and Director of the Synthesis or the German Language, and Director of the Synthesis or the German Language, and Director of the Synthesis or the German Language, and Director of the Synthesis or the German Language, and Director of the Synthesis or the German Language, and Director of the Synthesis or the German Language.

DANCING ACADEMY. — SIGNOR

GHERARDI, thankful for the kind patronage of last
season, respectfully begs to inform his friends and the public, that his Dancing Academy, SII Brondway, will be
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at 3 o'clock, P. M. Young gentlements day, at 7 o'clock,
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TELEGRAPHIC.—Citizens and Strangers are invited to call and examine the operation of the MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH at MORTON'S TELEGRAPHIC ROOMS.

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also be seen at NORTON'S TELEGRAPHIC ROOMS, 177 Broadway, New York, where all orders must be addressed. 011 FMAWIF

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New-York, Sept. 13, 1850.

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